

# BRITISH GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES OPIUM TRAFFIC IN INDIA EVEN LEADING CHILDREN TO BECOME SLAVES TO DRUG HABIT

## INDIAN NATIONALISTS DEMAND THAT BRITAIN "GET OUT" OF COUNTRY

Four Millions of People Are Asking Why They Should Be Ruled by a Group of Men in London. Boycott of English Goods and Reception to Prince of Wales on His Visit Lead Westminster Gazette to Say: "Let There Be No Mistake About It, the Situation in India Is More Critical Than at Any Time Since the Sepoy Rebellion."

By TARAKNATH DAS,  
International Secretary Friends of  
Freedom.

There can be no world peace, notwithstanding efforts of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments or any other conference, unless the 400,000,000 people held under subjection by the systems of imperialism achieve their birthright of independence. Commenting on the situation in India, after the arrival of the Prince of Wales in India which has become the signal of nation-wide civil disobedience—non-payment of taxes, general strike and conflict between the government forces and the people whom the British Indian authorities want to coerce—the Westminster Gazette of London makes this significant statement:

"Let there be no mistake about it, the situation in India is more critical than that at any time since 1857 (the year of the Sepoy mutiny). Reverberations of the Amritsar massacre have shaken British rule to its foundations. Evacuation will be an act of cowardice and of despair. In the long run, if 300,000,000 people of India wish to go, we shall have to let them go, for it will be impossible to coerce such numbers, but that is not the position yet. We have accepted responsibility in India which we can not honorably abandon until we are forced to do so."

### DEMAND BRITISH GET OUT.

In answer to the English sophistry of acknowledged "responsibility" in India, the people of that country are demanding that the usurpers should get out. They are demanding Swaraj, which means self-government; they have arranged a boycott of everything English, and they have become so successful that the armed force is being unsparringly used to keep India under subjection.

Brutalities perpetuated by the British authorities on the Indian people surpass the acts of tyrants of any age in any other country. Machine guns are being used against the unarmed people who are supposed to be in league with the rebels in India. This is quite evident from the British reports, which

are sent to American papers. One recent report, for instance, said seven hundred rebels were killed and one British officer was wounded and one soldier killed. We can assert without fear of contradiction that machine guns from house-tops have been used to mow down unarmed people to strike terror in the heart of the masses.

One British government report in our possession admits that bombs from the aeroplanes were thrown upon villagers. In a recent fight on the northern frontiers of India English soldiers used poison gas against non-combatants. And only a few days ago the new policy of the British general staff has been put into practice; that no quarters be given to prisoners. The corroboration of this fact is evident in the following dispatch:

"London, Nov. 21.—Sixty-four of 100 Moplah prisoners died from suffocation while being transported in a closed railroad car from Tirur to Belary in Madras Presidency according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Madras. The government has started an inquiry."

The inhuman treatment perpetrated by English military authorities in India is much worse than that of the Black and Tans in Ireland.

Success of the Indian revolution is assured because it has nationwide support. It is not only a mass movement, but it is led by the best brains of India. According to Lord Sydenham's statement in the House of Lords on October 25, more than 50,000 students from colleges and high schools in the province of Bengal alone have joined the rank of active workers among the masses. This is a very conservative estimate. Leadership of the Indian revolutionary movement is in the hands of the most enlightened men and women of India and thousands of them, including Moulana Ali Brothers, are now rotting in prisons for their efforts to establish a federated republic in India. The chosen leader for the presidency of the All-India National Congress, which is to meet during the Christmas week at Thamehabad with the representatives chosen by universal popular suffrage all over

## MARTYRS TO BRITISH RULE IN INDIA



Mohammed Ali.

Sankar Das.

Top—Hindu famine victim.  
Below—Growing poppy for opium.

India, is C. R. Das, one of the brainiest men in India. He has dedicated his life to the cause of Indian independence.

### BRITISH OUTLAW CONGRESS.

Knowing it certain the All-India National Congress would declare a republic at the coming session, the British government has declared the Congress, the Khilafat organization, National volunteer movement and similar organizations, as illegal bodies. History is repeating itself in India. The British did the same thing in America in 1775 and in 1776 did the same thing with the Irish. A movement for human freedom cannot be crushed by proclamation or by bayonet. What happened

in America in 1775 will happen in India. We have heard much of French militarism from British propagandists of H. G. Wells type, but do the Americans know that Britain is

sending more troops into India to keep India down? Do they know that Britain's armies of occupation in Ireland, Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Beluchistan, India, Tibet, Malaya Peninsula, and parts of

China total about 500,000 men? This is the "armed peace" of Britain. We would like to see that somebody propose in the Washington Conference disarmament of Britain. We see Mr. Hughes so far has aided Britain to keep her supreme in naval power. In discussing the question of land forces no one dared to discuss the land armies of oppression maintained by Britain all over the world. Thus we feel that the Washington Conference is so far a pro-British Conference against human freedom. America may not take up this aspect of the British militarism in Asia, but the Indian nationalists have taken it up because the Indian people do not want to aid Britain even indirectly to keep any people under subjection.

## MONOPOLY ON DEADLY POPPY NARCOTIC GIVES ENGLAND BIG REVENUE

"The British Government Manufactures Opium and Has a Monopoly on the Trade, Even Lending Money to Peasant Who Will Cultivate Poppies," Says Writer—"Britain Licenses 18,000 Dens in the Country in Order to Sell Her Deadly Opium, and Children Learn to Use It as Freely as Americans Eat Candy and Sweets."

National defense forces have been organized all over India. Because of the successful general strike and the activities of the National Volunteers the government of Bengal and the authorities in the Punjab have declared the organization as illegal, but the people have defied the government order.

### MOPLAHS DISPLAY STRENGTH.

Although Mahatma Gandhi and other passive resisters do not approve of violence, actual fighting is going on all over India. In southern India the Moplahs have been holding their own since August 22. They are giving their lives for the freedom of their motherland. According to the House of Lords reports, Vol. 47, No. 86, "until the twenty-fifth of October over 2,000 Moplahs were killed in engagement."

In Bombay, in spite of the presence of 45,000 soldiers on the day of the arrival of the Prince of Wales, the police station was burned. The same thing has happened in Calcutta and in Champaran, in the province of Behar, where the uprising is of the most disquieting nature.

While the militant section of the Indian nationalists are giving battle to the British authorities, others are concentrating on boycott of English goods and non-payment of taxes. This non-payment of taxes will break the very existence of the government from moral and economic point of view.

Even Mr. Shastri, who is in Washington in the capacity of an agent of the British Indian Government, has declared that the misery of the Indian people of today is most appalling. The average annual income of the Indian people is less than ten dollars a year and India has been reduced to a famine land by exploitation by Britain. Mr. Shastri will not be able to deny this statement: In eighteen months, between 1918-1920, about 32,000,000 persons starved to death in India while the British government exported 7,000,000 tons of foodstuffs out of the country, principally wheat, rice, barley and other grains.

The British government is squandering millions of dollars for the visit of the Prince of Wales in India and to line up the Indian Tories against the Indian independence and on the very day millions are facing starvation and thousands are dying of starvation.

### WHOLE NATION BEING DRUGGED.

The gravest charge against the British policy in India is that she is drugging the Indian people by her opium monopoly. The British government advances money free of interest to the Indian peasants who cultivate poppy. The British government manufactures opium and it has a monopoly. It distributes through auction sales annually an amount of opium to the extent of 3,000,000 pounds. Britain licenses 18,000 opium dens in India, and men, women and children can buy opium there with the same ease as one can buy candy in America. Britain is poisoning America and China with Indian opium and its derivatives. Opium addicts are increasing in America because America is now becoming the new market for Indian opium.

The question of neglecting the education of the people of India is well-known to all those who have studied the educational problems of India. There is no free primary educational system in India. More than 85 per cent of the children are growing up in ignorance because of Britain's policy of keeping the people in ignorance so that it will be easy to keep the nation in subjection.

India must be free, one fifth of humanity must not be deprived of their birthright. India is struggling for her freedom and the freedom of all nations which are kept in subjection. The Washington conference should not end in making an alliance or understanding with Britain and America or Britain and Japan or with all the participants in such a way that the status quo be preserved and imperialism allowed to flourish with American support. America should not violate her time-honored principles by extending even indirect aid to keep other nations in subjection.

# MILLION LOST, NEPHEW OF STANFORD WHITE TURNS DETECTIVE

Failing as a Park and Land Speculator, William G. White Lands Job at \$150 a Month as Secret Service Man at Honolulu.

By MAJ. H. W. PATTON.

(Who is in the South Pacific to investigate the expansion of Japanese immigration and influence there.)  
HONOLULU, T. H., Dec. 10.—Inheriting a fortune, spending \$500,000 of it in four months, losing a lot more in the hog business and then coming to Honolulu and taking a job at \$150 a month is the somewhat spectacular career of William G. White, nephew of the famous architect Stanford White, who was killed by Harry Thaw.

Young White is known from one end of the island to the other as a secret service agent. He is credited with all the qualities of Sherlock Holmes, Alan Pinkerton and "Bill" Burns combined.

After White had bought all the live hogs in Oregon and traded them for some unseemly real estate in Denver when the price of pork declined, he went back to Chicago and sent a wire to his charming wife, who was then in New York. The wording of the telegram was confused. Mrs. White became alarmed, rushed from the bathroom of her apartment and caught a train for Chicago.

### \$25,000 GEMS GONE.

Finding "Billie Boy" well, her alarm subsided and she recalled the trivial circumstance that she had left jewelry to the value of some \$25,000 on the stand in the bathroom.

Speeding to New York, Mr. and Mrs. White found no trace of the gems. They had vanished completely. Now, "Bill" did not worry if a man borrowed a few thousands from him or took a like amount away in a poker game or a horse race, or even if his pocket was picked by one who needed the money, but to steal his wife's jewelry was different.

He lighted his pipe, went into executive and mental session with Holmes and Dr. Watson, and within twenty-four hours he had the jewels back and a plumber who had come to fix the bathroom pipes in jail. Striking some streaks of bad luck at Tia Juana, the racetrack town over the Mexican border, and elsewhere, White decided to sail for Honolulu and engage in a useful occupation for the first time in his life. He is thirty-two years old, but always he had been too busy to work, his hardest labor consisting in drawing checks against his fat bank account. He had pushed that detail to the limit and decided to change his occupation.

Arriving at Honolulu, he called upon Col. Howard Hathaway, collector of internal revenue, and applied for a job running down violators of the income, excess profits, sales and other taxes, but said he wanted nothing to do with the enforcement of the prohibition law.

### HE GETS A JOB.

The colonel told "Bill" his force was fully recruited and that there were no funds available for the salaries of additional men.

"That's all right," said William. "Just deputize me and I'll work for nothing, pay my own expenses and furnish an automobile. If I make good and cause a lot of recalcitrants to dig up, put me on the payroll. If I don't, then kick me out."

This sounded good to Colonel Hathaway, and he agreed to the proposition. Bill went to work, and in a

few days the office was filled with hordes of chattering Chinese, scowling Japanese and other foreign merchants who fell over themselves in trying to correct errors in their

returns, pay the Government what was due and avoid arrest.

The Jap who sold ice cream cones from a bucket in Tin Can alley and did not pay the tax of 1 cent per

cone was yanked up and made to disgorge. A Japanese druggist, who did a business of \$51,000 a year and turned in expenditures of \$15,000, was found by Bill to pay no help,

a small rental and to make about 200 per cent profit on his sales. The amount that Nipponese had to pay the Government made him abandon the idea of opening a bank.

## FRENCH FEAR GERMAN FOOTHOLD IN MOROCCO

By the MARQUIS DE SEGONZAC,  
Written for Universal Service.  
PARIS, Dec. 10.

TWENTY-FOUR thousand men slain was the initial cost borne by Spain of the war which broke out in Morocco last July. The army's equipment was captured by the Moors.

General Luque, who has been minister of war in several cabinets, declared that never in over four hundred years of colonial history has Spain suffered such a colossal disaster. The loss of Cuba and the Philippines were nothing compared to the losses Spain sustained in six weeks' fighting in Morocco. It is estimated that over 130,000 soldiers were slain.

France is vitally interested in the outcome of this struggle, for should Spain fail to reconquer the zone, Germany is sure to establish herself there. France cannot see Germany gain a foothold so near to her own colony.

The immediate cause of the revolt was a dispute between the principal Moorish chief, Abd-el-Krim and General Sylvestre. The insulted chief-tain raised a small army within a few days and threw his forces against the advanced Spanish positions at Igueriben and Annual July 18. In a few hours the revolt had blazed up in the whole Spanish zone, even up to the outskirts of Melilla.

General Sylvestre was in command of 24,000 men, of whom 8,784 were native troops. The Spanish army had a staff of experienced officers, fairly well equipped with

"Should Spain Fail to Reconquer Morocco, Germany Is Sure to Establish Herself There and France Cannot See Germany Gain a Foothold So Near Her Own Colony," Says Marquis de Segonzac.

and automobile camions. Their defensive positions were excellent.

Within forty-eight hours this army was practically destroyed and its equipment captured by the Moors. Two days later Melilla was besieged. Three small detachments put up a heroic resistance at Nador, Selouane and Mont-Arruit, but by August 15 the last of these had been forced to surrender.

In a few days Spain had lost territory eighty miles in depth which had taken twelve years to conquer. The conquest had cost millions of dollars and thousands of lives.

The Moroccan army grew from a few thousand to nearly a hundred thousand in a few days. They were well equipped with artillery. By the middle of August they had concentrated 62,000 men and 144 guns near Melilla. The fact that they were not particularly well trained and had a large amount of defective munitions was the only thing which saved Spain from being driven out of Morocco entirely.

When General Berenguer arrived in Melilla in August he found only 200 soldiers in the city, and of these thirty-five were armed.

When news of the disaster reached Madrid the Spanish press immediately broke out in a tirade against

France, declaring that French agents had incensed the natives against the Spanish army. This accusation alone proves how densely ignorant the Spaniards are of Moroccan conditions. France could not raise up a rebellion in the Spanish zone without running the risk of a revolt in her own neighboring colony.

All Europeans are regarded by the Moroccans in the same light; they are infidels and interlopers. They have no right to colonize in a Moslem country. Therefore any advance of colonization in Morocco the Moors consider a new form of crusade. They will oppose France and Spain alike, and revolt whenever a favorable opportunity is offered.

The Spanish zone in Morocco was a marvelous field of action for German agents during the world war. Germans aided and financed four serious revolts which broke out between 1915 and 1918. The agents received official recognition from the German government in 1918. Germany wants to get control of Morocco—history shows this clearly.

Spain now has a large well equipped army in Morocco under General Berenguer. He is a brilliant general. His army has just taken the offensive, but will he find before

him a compact army and a serious objective?

When reconquered, Spain must put the zone on a sound economic basis. She must administer it well and exploit it, or else Germany will stretch forth her hands to grasp it. This France cannot regard with complacency.

The danger is that the Rifians will disperse. Morocco armies are always nebulous. Although Abd-el-Krim is supposed to have 7,000 men which he trains and pays regularly, the other 90,000 are only human dust. They will scatter at the first strong blow delivered by the Spanish army.

Then will come the long-difficult task of waging guerrilla warfare in an inhospitable country with little water supply. It might take years. A group of German capitalists tried to get control of Morocco in 1909 when they financed the famous native chief Raisouli, and planned to create a great chartered company to pacify and exploit the Spanish zone for the benefit of German pocketbooks. The plot was discovered and ended in total failure.

But Germany is tenacious, and German prospectors camouflaged as Hollanders have continued to study the rich mining regions of this country. Should Spain fail in the colonial task which she has assumed since the Treaty of Algeiras in accepting the heavy mission of putting northern Morocco in a good economic position, we shall see Germany offer Spain immigrants, engineers and officers.

Germany will be our neighbor. We must prevent it.

One day Bill walked into a Japanese place and bought a bottle of very rare perfume for the sum of \$12, which he put up himself. There were no Government stamps affixed to the bottle and soon the seller faced a stern and unyielding Federal judge.

### HIS SALARY RAISED.

Bill flashed from place to place in his high-powered car on his swift feet at all hours of the day and night. He went openly or in disguise and with an uncanny sense unearthed things which never had been suspected.

It didn't take the colonel long to get on to the efficiency of his new deputy, and in about two weeks he put Bill on the payroll at \$150 a month, regretting that the Government could not pay enough to maintain the young couple in the state to which they were accustomed.

"Don't worry," said Bill. "I get a little check for about a thousand a month."

Everything was going well with Bill; but into each life some rain must fall, and one day he got, or gave, a jolt which disturbed the whole family. He was driving in from the Elks Club at a higher rate of speed for these sedate islands. Some people were standing in the street near the beach at Waikiki, waiting for a street car.

With accustomed gallantry, Bill picked up a couple of Japanese girls and carried them for some distance on his fender, when they dropped off with a dull thud. He rushed the girls to a hospital and was much relieved to find that they were not badly hurt; in fact, the doctor could find no bruises or scratches.

But the next day it was different. A lawyer waited on Bill and demanded unheard-of damages for shaking the comb out of the Japanese girl's hair and the sandals off her feet.

"Bill" Is a Whirlwind Rounding Up Violators of the Income, Excess Profits, and Other Tax Laws in Islands.

This was the first serious thing Bill ever faced and he lost his nerve.

A wire was sent his mother at Pasadena and she began sending down checks in a perfect stream.

Then Colonel Hathaway, who is a brilliant lawyer, got into action and acted as amicus silentibus, or friend of the accused. He bought the girl a new comb for \$250, gave her lawyer a bottle of seized okolehao and paid the hospital. The whole thing was settled for \$600 and the colonel got a new necktie as a reward for his labors.

"Bill" still is on the job and is a perfect whirlwind, but when the colonel goes out of office and opens a law office he is going to act as the secret service man of the firm. In the meantime Mrs. White is perfectly happy and enraptured with these islands. The only fly in the ointment is that she brought down six fur coats, one costing Bill something like \$20,000, and she hasn't the slightest use for them here. But she thinks she can trade the fine coat for a bathing suit which will be in daily requisition.

### Chained Books

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Two unusually fine and well-preserved examples of chained books have recently come into the possession of the Bodleian Library. St. James' and are now exhibited in a glass case in the large reading room.